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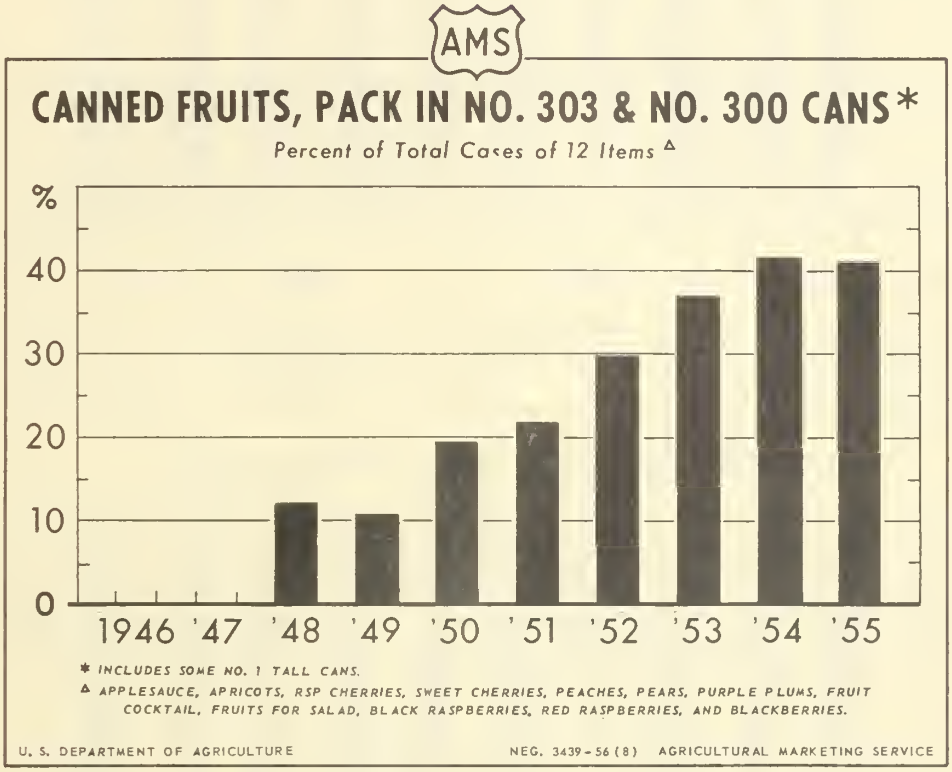
The FRUIT SITUATION

FOR RELEASE
AUG. 27, A. M.
1956

In this issue:
Trends in Size of Containers of
Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices

TFS-120



CANNED FRUITS, PACK IN NO. 303 & NO. 300 CANS*

Percent of Total Cases of 12 Items △

* INCLUDES SOME NO. 1 TALL CANS.

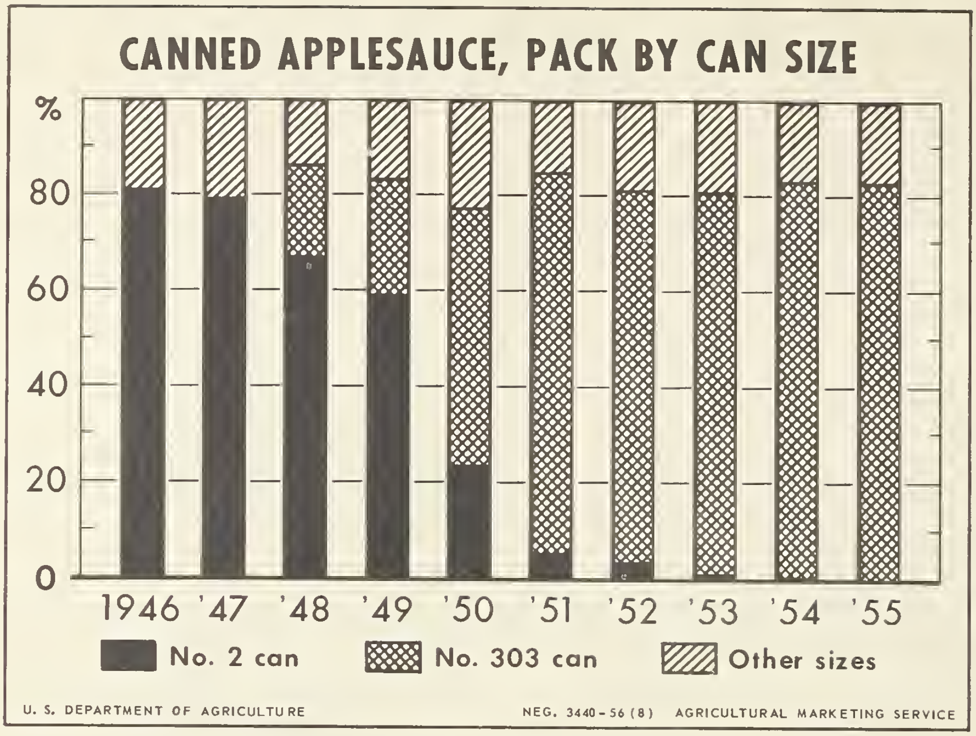
△ APPLESAUCE, APRICOTS, RSP CHERRIES, SWEET CHERRIES, PEACHES, PEARS, PURPLE PLUMS, FRUIT COCKTAIL, FRUITS FOR SALAD, BLACK RASPBERRIES, RED RASPBERRIES, AND BLACKBERRIES.

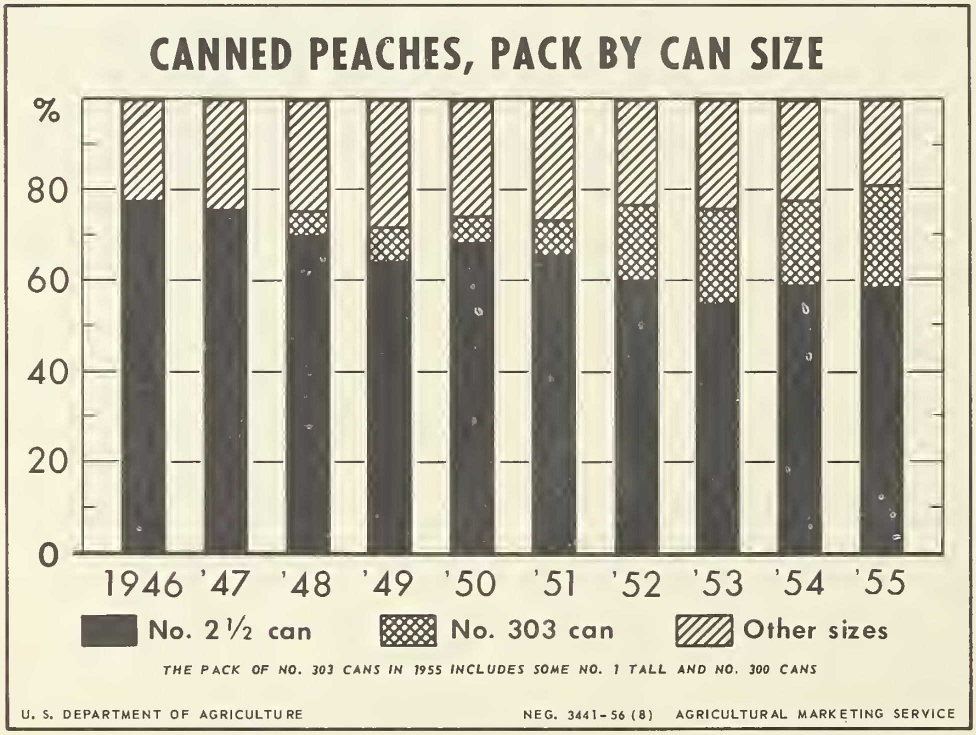
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3439-56 (8) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Use of the No. 303 and No. 300 cans in the commercial canning of fruit has trended sharply upward during the postwar period. Meanwhile, use of some of the larger cans, especially the No. 2 and No. 2 1/2, has declined as a percentage of the total. Use of the No. 1 Tall can, which has about the same capacity as that of the No. 303, also has declined. Over 41 percent of the total cases of 12 items canned in 1955 consisted of No. 303 and No. 300 cans. These 12 items comprised about 86 percent of the 1955 pack of canned deciduous fruits.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON





Use of small cans such as the No. 303 for canning fruits, which was restricted during World War II, was resumed in 1948. For applesauce, the pack in No. 303 cans increased from about 19 percent of the total cases in 1948 to 83 percent in 1955. In contrast, the pack in the larger No. 2 can dropped from 80 percent in 1946 to 67 percent in 1948 and to less than 1 percent in 1955. For peaches, the increase in the use of the No. 303 can was less pronounced than that for applesauce, increasing from 5 percent of the pack in 1948 to 22 percent in 1955. The pack in the larger No. 2 1/2 can declined from 77 percent in 1946 to 70 in 1948 and to 59 in 1955.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 21, 1956

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SUMMARY

Fresh market supplies of fruit are expected to be somewhat smaller during late summer and early fall than in this period of 1955, due to adverse weather last winter and spring. With consumer income rising, consumer demand for fruit should continue strong. Processor demand for fruit generally is expected to be at least as good as in 1955.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1956, as estimated August 1, is expected to be about 4 percent smaller than in 1955. The heaviest reductions are in apples and grapes. Prospects for the 1956-57 citrus crops are generally favorable. With increases in almonds and pecans more than offsetting decreases in walnuts and filberts, total production of tree nuts is expected to be about 7 percent larger than in 1955.

Increased production of dried fruits is in prospect for 1956. The 1956 pack of canned fruits is likely to be somewhat under the record set in 1955, and output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) may not equal the heavy 1955 pack. However, in Florida in the season just ended, the pack of frozen citrus juices reached a new high and the pack of canned citrus juices was a little larger than in the preceding season. In early August, packers' stocks of Florida frozen orange concentrate were heavier, and those of canned citrus juices lighter, than a year earlier.

Apples. The 1956 commercial apple crop was forecast as of August 1 at 90.5 million bushels, down 15 percent from 1955 and also 15 percent from the 1945-54 average. Production is smaller this year in many States, including several of the eastern States where much apple canning is done and also various States where storage is heavy. Smaller packs of canned apples and applesauce are expected this year. Strong demand is in prospect for the 1956 crop.

Pears. Production, estimated at 30.5 million bushels, is 3 percent larger than in 1955 and slightly above average. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, the Barlett crop is down 2 percent from last year, while production of fall and winter pears is up 4 percent. A pack of canned pears somewhat below last year's record is in prospect. Early-season prices for Bartlett pears both on fresh markets and for processing were reported higher than a year ago.

Peaches. The 1956 crop is expected to total 65.7 million bushels, 27 percent above the 1955 crop but 2 percent below average. But production is down this year in many States harvesting in late summer. With heavier crops of both clingstone and freestone peaches in California, the total United States pack of canned peaches is expected to be larger than in 1955. Heavier supplies so far this year have brought lower prices for fresh use, but prices in late summer may be about as high as a year earlier. In California, prices this year for peaches for canning are lower for clingstones, about the same for freestones.

Cherries. The crops of both sweet and sour varieties are much smaller than in 1955. In California, where production of sweet cherries is up this year, prices have not been greatly different from those of last year. But prices for sour cherries in the Great Lakes States are much above the low prices in 1955. The reduced crops point to smaller packs of canned sweet and sour cherries and a smaller pack of frozen sour cherries.

Plums and Prunes. Production of fresh plums is about 13 percent larger than in 1955, and prices generally have been much lower. Production of California dried prunes is estimated much larger than last year. In the Pacific Northwest, production of prunes for all purposes is about one-third smaller than in 1955. This points to smaller fresh market shipments in September this year than last and to smaller packs of canned prunes. Higher prices this summer than last can be expected.

Grapes. Production of grapes is estimated at 3 million tons this year, 7 percent under 1955 but 3 percent above average. Most of the reduction is in California, which grows most of the grapes that are marketed fresh and processed into raisins, wine, and related products. Grower prices for the smaller 1956 California crop probably will average above the price for the 1955 crop. Production is much larger this year in the Great Lakes States, where the Concord is an important variety grown mainly for juice.

Oranges. Remaining supplies of California Valencia oranges for marketing in late summer and early fall are slightly smaller than a year ago. Prices in late summer for preferred sizes are expected to average somewhat higher than a year earlier. In early August stocks of both canned orange juice and frozen concentrate were heavier than a year previously. Since late winter, exports of oranges have been much heavier than a year earlier.

APPLES

Smaller Crop in 1956

The 1956 crop of apples in commercial areas was estimated as of August 1 at 90.5 million bushels, about 15 percent under the 1955 crop and also 15 percent below the 1945-54 average. As a result of widespread freezes and poor pollination weather, reductions in production occur in many of the apple States. On the other hand, production is considerably larger this year in Virginia, North Carolina and Michigan. Production is considerably smaller this year in the eastern area which supplies most of the apples that are canned. Production also is down sharply in many States that store heavily for sale in the winter and spring.

Fresh market supplies of early apples have been larger from central States, but smaller from California, this summer than last. As usual, grower prices for summer apples have been quite variable. For example, prices in early August at Benton Harbor, Michigan for Duchess apples averaged higher than a year earlier, while prices for the Transparent variety averaged lower. Summer apples usually comprise about 5 percent of the entire commercial crop. Hence, major attention is upon the fall and winter crops, of which the marketing season extends to the following summer.

Strong Demand in Prospect for 1956 Crop

Demand for fall and winter apples is expected to be stronger in the 1956-57 season than in 1955-56. In eastern States, competition between canners and the fresh market trade is expected to be more active than usual, partly because of reduced supplies of varieties usually processed and increased emphasis on other varieties for canning. Even though supplies in the northern Appalachian area and New York are much lighter than in 1955, movement to processors is expected to be fairly heavy in this region and in other States where canning is done. However, because of the widespread reduction in the crop the packs of canned apples and applesauce probably will be somewhat smaller than the respective 1955-56 packs.

Lighter Season-End Stocks of Canned Apples and Applesauce

The 1955-56 pack of canned apples was the equivalent of 3.3 million cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans, 24 percent smaller than the 1954-55 pack. Stocks held by packers on August 1, 1956 were about 0.9 million cases, 5 percent under a year earlier. Stocks held by wholesale distributors on July 1 were about the same as a year previously. The 1955-56 pack of canned applesauce was about 8.3 million cases (basis 24-2 1/2's), down 12 percent. Packers stocks on August 1 were about 1.2 million cases, down 24 percent. Wholesaler stocks on July 1 were down about 2 percent. During the season ending August 1, 1956, movement from packers of canned apples was about 5 percent smaller than a year earlier while that of applesauce was about 5 percent larger.

PEARS

Larger 1956 Crop

Total production of pears in 1956 was estimated as of August 1 at 30.5 million bushels, 3 percent larger than in 1955 and slightly larger than the 1945-54 average. The largest increase this year is in California. Crops are generally larger in the central and Mid-Atlantic States, where freezes in 1955 reduced the crops. Crops are smaller in a number of the northeastern States and in Washington and Idaho, where cold weather this year caused damage.

In the three Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett crop of 19.7 million bushels is about 2 percent under 1955 but 4 percent above average. Other varieties, mostly winter pears, are estimated at 7.1 million bushels, about 4 percent larger than the 1955 crop and also about 4 percent above average. Production of both Bartletts and other varieties in California is up considerably this year. In Oregon, production of varieties other than the Bartlett is up substantially.

Prices for Pears for Canning Higher This Year Than in 1955

Rail and truck shipments of California pears to fresh markets got well under way during the second half of July. Weekly shipments were lighter than a year earlier, and prices for Bartlett pears on the New York and Chicago auctions averaged somewhat higher during this period than a year previously. With the increase in production of Bartletts in California more than offset by the decreases in Washington and Oregon, cannery demand is stronger than in 1955. Canners are reported to be paying higher prices for Bartletts than last year. Early-season prospects for a smaller pack of canned pears than the record pack last year probably contributed to this stronger market.

Movement of Canned Pears Up Considerably in 1955-56

The 1955 pack of canned pears was a record 8.3 million cases (24-2½'s), 7 percent larger than the 1954 pack. With stocks at the start of the 1955-56 season nearly double those of a year earlier, total supplies for 1955-56 were up about 15 percent. But shipments also were considerably larger so that packers' stocks on June 1, 1956 were only 9 percent above a year earlier. In contrast, wholesale distributors' stocks on June 1, 1956 were down 5 percent. The net effect was an increase of only 3 percent in total stocks.

PEACHES

1956 Peach Crop About One-fourth Larger Than Small 1955 Crop

The 1956 crop of peaches was estimated as of August 1 at 65.7 million bushels, 27 percent larger than the 1955 crop but 2 percent under the 1945-54 average. However, the distribution of production by States is about average. This is in contrast to last year when severe spring freezes resulted in a crop failure in most of the Southern States and short crops in many of the north-central and Mid-Atlantic States. Among States shipping heavily to fresh markets in late summer, production is up considerably this year in Michigan, but this increase is more than offset by reductions in other States.

Total production of peaches in California is about 36.7 million bushels, 8 percent larger than in 1955 and 13 percent above average. The clingstone crop, most of which is canned and which provides most of the canned peaches of the United States, amounts to 24.8 million bushels, up 10 percent. The freestone crop amounts to 11.9 million bushels, up 4 percent. These peaches are used fresh, canned, dried, and frozen.

Prices This Summer Lower Than a Year Ago

Even though shipments of peaches to fresh markets were much heavier in June than a year earlier, prices received by growers averaged moderately above the unusually high prices in June 1955. But with shipments continuing heavier in July, prices declined and at mid-month averaged $3.15 a bushel, 30 percent under the high price of July 1955. With fresh market supplies in August expected to be considerably larger than in August 1955, grower prices are likely to decline further. Although they probably will average somewhat under the unusually high prices of August 1955, they are still likely to be higher than those of August of any other recent year. But in September supplies in most areas shipping that month are expected to be lighter than a year earlier, and prices probably will be about as high as in September 1955.

In California, prices received by growers for clingstone peaches for canning are reported to be under those of a year ago. But prices for freestone peaches for canning are much the same as last year.

Increased Pack of Canned Peaches in Prospect

During late July and early August, movement of California freestone as well as clingstone peaches to canners was running heavy. A small increase in the canned pack of freestones and a large increase in that of clingstones is in prospect in this State this year. As a result the total United States pack of canned peaches is expected to be larger this year than last. Moreover, a small increase seems likely in the pack of fruit cocktail, of which peaches are an important ingredient. The 1955 pack of canned peaches was 22.5 million cases (24-2 1/2's), that of fruit cocktail was 9.8 million cases, and that of fruits for salad was 0.8 million. The 1955 pack of frozen peaches was nearly 51 million pounds.

Packers' stocks of canned peaches on June 1, 1956, the latest date for which figures are available, were about twice those of a year earlier, while those of wholesale distributors were about the same. Packers' stocks of fruit cocktail, salad, and mixed fruits, combined, were up 24 percent, while wholesalers' stocks were down 11 percent. On August 1, 1956, cold-storage stocks of frozen peaches were 60 percent larger than a year earlier.

Canned Peaches for School Lunches

During early August, the U. S. Department of Agriculture bought 645,590 cases of U. S. choice grade canned clingstone peaches for distribution to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. The purchase consisted of 581,540 cases of 6 No. 10 cans and 64,050 cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans of sliced and halved peaches. Delivery is to be made during the period August 20 through September 29.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries--Smaller Canned Pack Seen in 1956

Production of sweet cherries in 1956 was estimated as of August 1 at 68,460 tons, 39 percent smaller than in 1955 and 28 percent under the 1945-54 average. The crop this year is smaller in all commercial States, except California and Michigan. Severe freezes in winter, frosts in spring, and unfavorable weather during pollination and at harvest time were largely responsible for the reduced crops in most of the States.

In Oregon and Washington, where more than half of the 1955 pack of canned sweet cherries was made, production this year is less than half that in 1955. However, production is up considerably in California and Michigan, the other two important States for canned sweet cherries. Even so, the total pack of canned sweet cherries in the United States in 1956 is expected to be considerably smaller than the 1955 pack of 1,377,000 cases (24-2 1/2's). Figures on the 1956 pack are available so far only for California, as follows: Canned sweet cherries, 442,458 cases (24-2 1/2's), down 14 percent from 1955; and brined cherries, 11,724 tons, up 19 percent.

Packers' stocks of canned sweet cherries in the United States on June 1, 1956, were 415,000 cases, about 54 percent larger than the relatively light stocks a year earlier.

Both rail and truck shipments of sweet cherries from western States have been much smaller this season than in 1955. New York and Chicago auction prices for cherries from California in May generally averaged lower than a year earlier. But in June, prices tended to average higher. In July, prices for cherries from Oregon and Washington, of which shipments were much lighter than in 1955, averaged considerably higher than in July 1955. Prices received by California growers this year for sweet cherries for processing are reported to have been not greatly different from those of last year.

With light shipments from northern States in early August, the 1956 season was rapidly nearing the end.

Sour Cherries--Smaller Canned and Frozen Packs This Year

The 1956 crop of sour cherries was estimated as of August 1 at 102,620 tons, 31 percent smaller than the 1955 crop and 12 percent under average. Production is down this year in all States, except Colorado and Utah. Unfavorable weather for sour cherries, as for sweet varieties, is largely responsible for the reduced production.

The sharp reduction in the 1956 crop, especially in the Great Lakes States of Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, where most of the processing is done, means smaller packs of canned and frozen cherries this year. The 1955 pack of canned sour cherries was 3,453,000 cases (basis 24-2 1/2's). Packers' stocks on July 1, 1956 were 354,613 actual cases, more than twice those of a year earlier. Wholesale distributors' stocks on July 1 were 531,000 actual cases, up 59 percent.

Production of frozen sour cherries in 1955 was 114,465,024 pounds. Cold-storage holdings of cherries, mostly sour, on July 1, 1956 were 18,447,000 pounds, 1 percent larger than a year earlier. With seasonally heavy movement of the 1956 crop to freezers in July, stocks on August 1 were up to 54 million pounds, 36 percent under a year earlier.

Prices received by growers for 1956-crop sour cherries for processing are reported to be averaging considerably higher than the relatively low prices in 1955 but somewhat under prices in 1954.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Increased Production of Plums in 1956

The 1956 production of fresh plums in California and Michigan, the two States for which estimates are made, was indicated as of August 1 at 103,000 tons, 13 percent larger than in 1955 and 23 percent above the 1945-54 average. The California crop of 98,000 tons is 14 percent larger than the above-average 1955 crop in this State. But the Michigan crop of 5,000 tons is 4 percent under the below-average crop last year.

Shipments of fresh plums by rail and truck from California have been considerably larger through August 11 of this season than in the same part of 1955. Prices for the principal varieties on the New York auction have averaged much lower in most weeks of June, July, and early August than in the same weeks of 1955.

Fresh California Plums Purchased by the USDA

To assist California growers in marketing their abundant supplies of fresh plums, the U. S. Department of Agriculture had bought about 81 cars by August 18 as a surplus removal activity. Purchases will be completed by August 22, with the total expected to reach 90 cars. Distribution was to be to eligible institutions and schools operating summer programs.

Prune Crop in Pacific Northwest Much Smaller Than in 1955

Total production of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is forecast at 66,300 tons (fresh basis), 33 percent smaller than in 1955 and 36 percent under average, mainly as a result of winter freezes. The Idaho crop is estimated at 21,000 tons, nearly 5 percent smaller than the 1955 crop. The Washington crop of 12,900 tons and the Oregon crop of 32,400 tons are 47 and 39 percent smaller, respectively, than in 1955. The heavy reduction in production in these States points to lighter fresh market shipments and higher prices this summer than last. Smaller tonnages also seem likely for canning, freezing, and drying.

The 1955 pack of canned purple plums (prunes) was over 1.6 million cases (24-2 1/2's), 3 percent larger than the 1954 pack. Packers' stocks of Pacific Northwest canned purple plums on June 1, 1956 were about 525,000 cases, 5 percent above a year earlier. Production of frozen prunes in 1955 was nearly 3.8 million pounds, 17 percent smaller than in 1954. Cold-storage stocks of frozen plums and prunes on August 1 were about 6 million pounds, 35 percent above a year earlier.

Increased Production of Dried Prunes in California in 1956

Production of dried prunes in California in 1956 is expected to be 180,000 tons (dried weight), 37 percent heavier than the relatively small 1955 crop. Total production in California, Oregon, and Washington has trended downward for 2 decades, and in 1955 was less than half that in 1935. During the last five years, production in Oregon has ranged from 2,400 to 5,000 tons. None has been reported for Washington since 1949. In 1955, California produced 96 percent of the total

GRAPES

Smaller Production in 1956

The 1956 crop of grapes was estimated as of August 1 at 3,008,050 tons, 7 percent smaller than the 1955 crop but 3 percent larger than the 1945-54 average. Production in California, which accounts for about 92 percent of the total crop, is expected to be about 2,763,000 tons, down 8 percent. In this

State, production by varietal groups is as follows: Raisin, 1,600,000 tons, down 6 percent; table, 551,000 tons, down 22 percent; and wine, 612,000 tons up 2 percent.

In Washington, production is down sharply as a result of freezes earlier in the season. In contrast, production is up considerably in New York, Michigan, and Arkansas. Total production in the four Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan is 189,000 tons, 24 percent larger than in 1955 and 49 percent above average. The Concord is a principal variety in these States, and most of the tonnage is crushed for juice and related products.

Heavier Early-Season Shipments to Fresh Markets in 1956

Rail and truck shipments of California grapes to fresh markets were considerably heavier through August 11 of the 1956-57 season than in the same period last season, when the crop was slow in maturing. New York auction prices for Thompson Seedless grapes during June and early July averaged lower than in the same period of 1955. But since mid-July prices have averaged somewhat higher. Prices received by growers for the smaller crop this year probably will average above those for the 1955 crop.

Increased Production of Raisins in Prospect

As usual, most of the grape crop will be processed. Current prospects point to a reduction in tonnage crushed for wine and related products and to an increase in tonnage dried into raisins. Reduced crushing is likely, partly because stocks of wine on June 1, 1956, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service, were about 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Moreover, prices received by growers for grapes made into raisins averaged higher per ton of raw grapes than prices for grapes that were crushed. This fact is expected to favor an increase in output of raisins this year.

Production of raisins in 1955 was 224,000 tons, natural condition, 33 percent larger than in 1954. Supplies in 1955-56 again were considerably in excess of domestic requirements. All of a surplus-pool of nearly 39,000 tons of raisins had been sold for export by the Raisin Administrative Committee.

ORANGES

Supplies of Fresh Oranges Lighter This Summer Than Last

About 11 million boxes of California Valencia oranges remained to be marketed after August 1 slightly less than a year earlier. These oranges provide most of the fresh market supplies during late summer. Moreover, they are the principal source of California canned and frozen orange juice, output of which usually is heaviest during summer and early fall. The Valencias this year are reported to comprise a larger than-usual percentage of small sizes. The 1955-56 crop of California Valencia oranges was estimated as of July 1 at 23 million boxes, 3 percent smaller than the 1954-55 crop and 18 percent under the 1944-53 average.

Relatively small quantities of 1955-56 crop Florida oranges, apparently from storage, continued to be shipped to fresh markets in early August. Shipments of new-crop oranges from this State usually start in September and reach heavy volume by late October. Meanwhile, shipments of California Valencias continue in heavy volume until November. The season ends late that month, or sometimes in December. The 1955-56 crop of Florida Valencias was about 39.3 million boxes, 8 percent larger than the 1954-55 crop and 39 percent above average. (See table in the appendix for detailed figures on production.)

Auction Prices Higher in Early August Than a Year Previously

Terminal auction prices for California oranges averaged much higher than a year earlier in June, but declined in July, despite reduced shipments. This decline probably was partly the result of increasing supplies of fresh deciduous fruits. Moreover, supplies of frozen orange concentrate are moderately larger this summer than last. Auction prices for fresh oranges advanced in early August to a level moderately higher than a year earlier.

Heavier Exports in 1955-56

Exports of California oranges under the current export program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture continued heavy during June, July, and early August, as a result of freeze damage to the Spanish crop. By August 11 of the 1955-56 season, exports of fresh oranges totaled 3.2 million boxes, 49 percent larger than a year earlier. Total exports of fresh and processed California oranges on a fresh equivalent basis were nearly 3.9 million boxes, up 44 percent.

Orange Juice for School Lunches

During July, the U. S. Department of Agriculture purchased 81,600 cases of 12 No. 3 Cylinder cans of canned concentrated orange juice for use in the National School Lunch Program. The orange juice is to be shipped from California August 20-September 22, 1956.

GRAPEFRUIT

During summer, supplies of fresh grapefruit are seasonally light and prices are the highest of the year. Most of the fresh grapefruit marketed during late summer are from California, where the crop this summer is about the same size as last summer. New-crop Florida grapefruit usually become available in September and reach heavy volume in October. Although prices received by growers for grapefruit in July averaged much higher than in June, they were a little under those of July 1955.

On August 4, 1956, stocks of canned grapefruit sections held by Florida packers were about 25 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice were 9 percent lighter.

Fresh grapefruit from California continued to be exported during July and early August. By August 11 of the 1955-56 season, the equivalent of about 304,000 boxes of fresh and processed grapefruit, mostly fresh, had been exported from this State under the Department's export program. This was 51 percent more than a year earlier under a similar program.

LEMONS AND LIMES

The 1955-56 crop of lemons in California was estimated as of July 1 at 13 million boxes, 1 million smaller than the 1954-55 crop but about equal to the 1944-53 average. On August 1, about 3 million boxes of the 1955-56 crop remained to be marketed. This was a little less than a year earlier. With relatively cool weather in July throughout the populous Northeastern States, prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions declined considerably that month. By late July prices were substantially lower than a year earlier, when the weather had been hot for many weeks. Prices turned upward in early August.

Sales of frozen concentrate for lemonade and canned lemon juice have been considerably larger this season than in 1954-55. Retail prices for the frozen concentrate have averaged a little lower. Stocks of the frozen concentrate were about 3 percent smaller on July 21, 1956 than a year earlier.

The 1956-57 crop of Florida limes was estimated as of July 1 at 380,000 boxes, 5 percent smaller than the 1955-56 crop. Prices received by growers in July averaged much higher than a year earlier. Movement of limes both to fresh markets and to processors will continue seasonally heavy during summer and early fall.

DRIED FRUITS

Prospects for 1956

Official estimates for production of dried fruits in 1956 are available only for dried prunes in California. Production of dried prunes in this State was estimated as of August 1 at 180,000 tons, 37 percent larger than in 1955 and 2 percent above the 1945-54 average. Even though the California grape crop is about 9 percent smaller than last year, some increase in output of raisins is expected. Underlying reasons for heavier production of raisins are (1) the prospect for a smaller crush, mostly for wine, of which stocks on June 1, 1956 were reported by the Internal Revenue Service to be about 10 percent larger than a year earlier, and (2) the more favorable prices received for the 1955 crop-grapes sold as raisins than the prices for grapes sold for crushing. About the same size packs of dried peaches and figs as in 1955 seems likely. But current prospects point to smaller packs of dried apricots and dates. Total production of dried fruits in 1956 is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1955 pack of about 420,000 tons, processed weight.

Government Assistance Programs

Nearly 39,000 tons of raisins comprising the entire 1955 crop surplus pool of Thompson seedless raisins have now been sold for export by the Raisin Administrative Committee. Prices received have been sufficiently high to make unnecessary any payments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under its 1955-56 program to assist California raisin producers dispose of surplus raisins.

Under the Department's current diversion program for domestic dates, applications covering over 8.6 million pounds had been approved by July 31, 1956, the termination date for filing applications. The termination date for diversion is September 30, 1956. The purpose of this program is to help the domestic industry find new uses and outlets for dates that are in excess of anticipated domestic requirements for whole and pitted dates.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Lighter Pack of Canned Fruits in 1956 Seems Likely

The 1956-57 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States probably will be somewhat under the record pack in 1955-56. With the California clingstone peach crop moderately larger than the 1955 crop, increased production of canned peaches is expected. Partly for the same reason, combined output of fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits, of which peaches are an important ingredient, also may be a little larger. But these increases probably will be more than offset by decreases in other fruits, especially apricots, cherries, and Pacific Northwest purple plums, of which the crops are much smaller this year. Even so, the total pack of canned fruits may turn out second only to the 1955-56 pack.

Movement of the record-large 1955-56 pack of canned fruits has been heavy, and season-end stocks of most items are down to good working levels though somewhat larger than a year ago. On June 1, 1956, packers' stocks of 10 items of canned fruits combined (apples, applesauce, apricots, RSP cherries, sweet cherries, citrus segments, fruit cocktail, including fruits for salad and mixed fruits, peaches, pears, and purple plums) were about 20 percent larger than a year earlier. On July 1, 1956, packers' stocks of canned apples, applesauce, and RSP cherries compared with stocks a year earlier were as follows: Apples, down 5 percent; applesauce, down 15 percent; and RSP cherries, nearly 3 times the light stocks of a year earlier. On August 1, the end of the 1955-56 season for canned apples and applesauce, packers' stocks of these two items were 5 and 24 percent smaller, respectively, than a year earlier. Stocks of canned citrus sections and salad held by Florida packers on August 4 were about 25 percent under those of a year previously.

Wholesale distributors' stocks of canned apples, applesauce, RSP cherries, citrus segments, and pineapple, combined, on July 1, 1956 were about the same as on that date in 1955. Stocks of RSP cherries were the only ones reported to be much larger.

The Florida pack of canned citrus sections and salad in the 1955-56 season was nearly 5.5 million cases (24-2's), 9 percent smaller than the pack in 1954-55. Total production of canned fruits in 1955-56 was approximately 3.4 billion pounds, the equivalent of over 77 million cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans.

Smaller Stocks of Florida Canned Citrus Juices This Summer

Approximately 5.4 million cases (24-2's) of canned single-strength citrus juices were held by Florida packers on August 4, 1956. This was about 2 percent under a year earlier and 37 percent below 2 years earlier. As a result of much lighter carryover stocks last fall more than offsetting a small increase in the 1955-56 pack, total supplies during the current season are 4 percent smaller than in 1954-55. Movement to August 4 of the 1955-56 season was 4 percent under the corresponding period of 1954-55. The next effect is the reduction of stocks as cited above. On August 4, stocks of individual items were as follows: Grapefruit juice 2.2 million cases, down 9 percent; orange juice, 2.2 million cases, up 7 percent; blended orange and grapefruit juice, 798,000 cases, down 1 percent; and tangerine juice, 115,000 cases, down 27 percent. Stocks of all of these items are expected to be quite light by the time supplies from the new packs become available next fall.

The 1955-56 pack of canned single-strength citrus juice in Florida was about 34 million cases, 4 percent above the 1954-55 pack. Increases in the packs of grapefruit, tangerine, and blended juice more than offset a small decrease in orange juice. The Florida pack of canned concentrated (hot-pack) orange juice in 1955-56 was nearly 1.1 million gallons, down 29 percent. Figures on production in California, made largely from Valencia oranges, will be available after the pack is completed later in the year.

Canned Peaches and Orange Juice Purchased by USDA for School Lunches

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in July bought 81,600 cases of 12 No. 3 Cylinder cans of concentrated orange juice for use in schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. The orange juice is to be shipped from California during August 20 through September 22, 1956. During early August, the Department purchased 645,590 cases (581,540 cases of 6-10's and 64,050 cases of 24-2 1/2's) of canned clingstone peaches for the same purpose. Delivery is to be made August 20 through September 29.

FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Pack of Frozen Orange Concentrate in 1955-56

The 1955-56 pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida was a little over 70 million gallons (695 million pounds), 8 percent larger than the 1954-55 pack and a new record. The new pack was made from slightly more than 49 million boxes of oranges, 54 percent of the Florida crop. Stocks held by packers on August 4, 1956 were about 32 million gallons, 4.7 million more than a year earlier. Although movement into the distributive trade during the current season has been a little lighter than a year earlier, it may pick up some this summer and early fall as a result of the reduced stocks of canned citrus juices.

Output of other frozen citrus concentrates in Florida in 1955-56 was as follows: Grapefruit juice, 2.5 million gallons, a little over twice the 1954-55 pack; blended orange and grapefruit juice, about 908,000 gallons, up 66 percent; and tangerine juice, 609,000 gallons, down 30 percent. The pack of frozen limeade concentrate in Florida during May and June, made from the smaller 1956 crop, was considerably lighter than in these months of 1955. This may have been partly the result of unusually high prices for fresh market limes. Production of frozen limeade concentrate runs seasonally heavy during the summer and early fall. Packers' stocks on June 30, 1956 were about 400,000 gallons, 28 percent under a year earlier.

Some production of frozen orange concentrate from California Valencia oranges is expected this summer and early fall, but total output in 1955-56 probably will be smaller than the 1954-55 pack of 3.9 million gallons. Production of frozen concentrate for lemonade in this State by July 21 was about 9.6 million gallons, 40 percent larger than a year earlier. Sales have been much heavier so far this season than last and current stocks are a little smaller than a year ago.

Heavy Early-Season Pack of Frozen Strawberries

Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1956 may not equal the record output of 660 million pounds in 1955. Movement of strawberries to freezers during May and June was unusaully heavy and continued seasonally large during July. Freezing of strawberries will continue during the summer and fall in California, the leading producer of this product. The pack of frozen peaches again is expected to be large, but that of sour cherries probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1955. Output of various berries in the Pacific Northwest, where winter freezes damaged canes and vines, is expected to be sharply down this year.

Larger Cold-Storage Stocks on August 1, 1956 Than a Year Earlier

Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in cold storage on August 1, 1956 were about 451 million pounds, 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of strawberries were up 49 percent but those of cherries were down 36 percent. During July, there was a heavy movement of these two items into storage. The net increase in stocks of all deciduous fruits and berries in July was about 82 million pounds. Further increases can be expected this summer as usual. Including frozen orange juice and other fruit juices and purees, total stocks of frozen fruits, berries, and fruit juices on August 1, 1956 were 953 million pounds, 18 percent above a year earlier.

TREE NUTS

Total production of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts in 1956 was forecast, as of August 1, at 211,090 tons, 7 percent larger than in 1955 and 12 percent above the 1945-54 average. Increases in almonds and pecans more than offset decreases in filberts and walnuts.

The California almond crop is estimated at 48,000 tons, 25 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 22 percent above average. Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is expected to total only 3,150 tons, 59 percent smaller than in 1955 and about the same percentage under average. Freezes last fall and winter severely damaged filbert and walnut trees in these States. With a sharp cut in the crop in Oregon only partly offset by an increase in California, production of walnuts in these two States is expected to total 75,000 tons, 3 percent under 1955 but 3 percent above average.

Total production of pecans is forecast at 84,940 tons, 16 percent larger than in 1955 and 23 percent above average. The increase is in improved varieties, of which the prospective crop of 47,015 tons is more than double the short 1955 crop and 45 percent above average. On the other hand, the crop of wild and seedling pecans is expected to total only 37,925 tons, 27 percent under 1955 but 4 percent above average.

TRENDS IN SIZE OF CONTAINERS OF CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Growth in output of canned fruits and fruit juices since 1935 has been marked by important changes in the size of the containers used. These changes, especially those since 1948, are of interest both to consumers and to the fruit industry.

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States more than doubled from 1935 to 1955. The 1955 pack was approximately 3.4 billion pounds, the equivalent of about 77 million cases of 24 No. 2 1/2 cans and a new record. The growth in output of canned fruit juices, mostly citrus, is even more striking. It increased from about 165 million pounds (single-strength basis) in 1934-35 to a peak of nearly 2.5 billion in 1947-48, and then, with the sharp rise in production of frozen juices, dropped to about 1.9 billion pounds in 1954-55. The 1954-55 pack is the equivalent of about 63 million cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

The cans most commonly used for canning fruits and fruit juices are described in table 1.

Figures on the composition of packs of canned fruits and fruit juices by size of container are available beginning with the 1935 pack. These data have been summarized by major can size for 16 items in table 2. The percentage figures in these tables have been calculated on the basis of the relation of the number of actual cases of a particular can size or group of sizes to the total number of all cases of the item packed the same year. The results indicate relationships of the volume packed each year by can size, and depict changes and trends in the proportion of the volume packed in cans of different sizes. If the computations were made on the basis of standard cases, slightly different relationships would be obtained. Postwar trends in the use of several major sizes of cans are shown graphically in the cover charts.

Popular Can Sizes in Prewar Years Were the No. 2 1/2 and No. 2 for Fruits and the No. 2 for Fruit Juices

During the prewar years, 1935-41, the No. 2 1/2 can was the dominant one used in canning peaches, pears, apricots, sweet cherries, purple plums, and fruits for salad. The No. 2 led for applesauce, RSP cherries, black raspberries, red raspberries, and grapefruit segments. The No. 10 can, going heavily to the institutional trade, was generally second in use for these items. Cans smaller than the No. 2 were used only to a minor extent in the prewar years. The principal exception was the No. 1 Tall can for fruit cocktail, for which it was the predominant size. For grapefruit juice the No. 2 can and No. 3 Cylinder can were the ones most extensively used.

Although the relative importance of the major sizes of cans, as measured by the percentage of the respective packs that they constituted, fluctuated considerably during the prewar years, there were but few sharp upward or downward trends. Perhaps the most important were in the case of applesauce and grapefruit juice. In the case of the former, use of the No. 2 can declined considerably while use of the No. 10 increased substantially and that of the No. 303 increased less sharply. Concerning grapefruit juice, use of the No. 2 can declined sharply while that of the No. 3 Cylinder increased by about the same degree. Use of small cans such as the No. 211 Cylinder and smaller, which comprised only small percentages of the packs of most fruits and fruit juices, did not change greatly for most items.

Use of Large Cans Emphasized During World War II

Important shifts in the use of cans of different sizes occurred during World War II. Beginning in 1942 under Conservation Order M-81, use of tinplate for manufacturing tin cans for fruit and fruit juices for civilian consumption was restricted generally to the larger-sized cans such as the No. 10, No. 3 Cylinder, No. 2½, and No. 2 can. Moreover, beginning in 1943, emphasis was placed on the use of the larger cans, especially the No. 10 can. Mainly for these reasons, use of cans of size No. 1 Tall and smaller was reduced in 1942 and practically eliminated for several additional years. Use of the No. 10 can for fruit rose to unusually high levels for several years, but with the removal of restrictions at the end of the war dropped generally to prewar positions. In some cases increased use of the No. 10 can was accompanied by decreased use of the No. 2½ and No. 2 cans. Use of the No. 3 Cylinder can for citrus juices increased sharply and tended to increase further in postwar years. At the same time, use of the No. 2 can declined.

No. 3 Cylinder Can Continues as Dominant Size for Canned Citrus Juices in Postwar Years

Use of relatively small cans was resumed in 1947 for deciduous fruits and in 1947-48 for citrus sections and juices. For citrus juices, the individual 5-6 ounce can soon became the leader among the small sizes. In 1954-55, this size comprised about 13 percent of the total of orange juice, 12 percent of grapefruit juice, and 3 percent of blended orange and grapefruit juice. In this year for the first time, about 11 percent of the total cases of orange juice were put up in No. 4Z cans. Output in the individual 5-6 ounce can was maintained, but there were reductions principally in the No. 2 and No. 3 Cylinder sizes.

Even so, the No. 3 Cylinder can, that rose to predominance during the war, has maintained its position as the leading can not only for orange juice but even more so for grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice. The packs of these three juices in this size can as percentages of total cases in 1954-55 were respectively 54, 64, and 75 percent. Use of the previously popular No. 2 can has tended to decline further.

No. 303 and No. 300 Cans Emerge and Become Dominant Size for Most Canned Fruits in Postwar Years

Perhaps the most striking development relating to size of container for canned fruits in the postwar period was the sharp rise of the No. 303 and No. 300 cans to a position of prominence, even dominance for most items. Although the use of small cans was resumed in 1947, figures on the postwar use of the No. 303 and No. 300 cans begin with the 1948 packs. The total pack of 12 items of fruit in these two sizes combined (about 1 pint each; see table No. 1), constituted about 12 percent of the total cases of all can sizes of these fruits canned that year. The percentage in these two sizes rose to a high of 41 percent in 1955. (See cover chart.) For 8 of the 12 items, these two sizes led all other in percentage of total cases packed.

In addition, the pack of grapefruit segments in the No. 303 can rose from about 8 percent in 1950-51 to 80 percent in 1954-55. Meanwhile, use of the No. 2 can dropped from 73 percent of the total to 9 percent. Likewise for applesauce, RSP cherries, and berries, the rise in use of the No. 303 and No. 300 cans was accompanied by declines in the No. 2. (See inside cover chart for applesauce.)

For peaches, pears, apricots, purple plums, sweet cherries, fruit cocktail and fruits for salad, the rise in use of the No. 303 and No. 300 cans was accompanied generally by some decline in the No. 2½ can. However, for the first four of the above 7 items, the No. 2½ can continued as the leading size. (See inside cover chart for peaches.)

Use of the 8Z can was resumed in 1947 for a number of the canned fruits, and this size soon became the leading relatively small can for both deciduous fruits and grapefruit sections. For major deciduous fruits in 1955, use of the 8Z can ranged from 5 percent of the total cases of peaches to 14 percent of the total cases of fruits for salad. The degree of use generally was higher than in prewar years. But use of the larger No. 1 Tall can, which was resumed in 1948 to a small degree, tended to decline over the following years.

Use of the No. 10 can in the postwar years generally fluctuated at levels about the same as in prewar years, although in a few cases the level was somewhat lower. As a percentage of total cases in 1955, use of the No. 10 ranged from a low of 6 percent for red raspberries to a high of 33 percent for blackberries. (See table 2.)

THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR,
IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER

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Table 1.- Cans for fruits and fruit juices: Dimensions and capacity of cans most commonly used

Name	Dimensions 1/	Total capacity avoir. ozs. of water 68° F.	No. 2 1/2 can equivalent
5Z	211 x 200	4.9	0.164
8Z	211 x 304	8.68	.291
No. 1 (Picnic)	211 x 400	10.94	.367
No. 211 Cylinder	211 x 414	13.56	.455
No. 300	300 x 407	15.22	.511
No. 1 Tall	301 x 411	16.70	.561
No. 303	303 x 406	16.88	.566
No. 303 Cylinder	303 x 509	21.86	.731
No. 1 Flat	307 x 203	8.89	.298
No. 2	307 x 409	20.55	.689
No. 2 Cylinder	307 x 512	26.4	.886
No. 2 1/2	401 x 411	29.79	1.000
No. 3 Cylinder	404 x 700	51.7	1.735
No. 10	603 x 700	109.43	3.673

1/ The left hand digit of each number gives the number of whole inches and the two right hand digits give the additional fraction expressed in sixteenths of an inch. The first number is the diameter and the second the height, i. e. 211 x 304 means 2-11/16 inches in diameter and 3-4/16 inches high.

Data from National Canners Association.

Table 2.- Commercial canned fruits: Relative number of cases packed, by major can sizes, United States, specified years

Year	Applesauce					Year	Apricots						
	8Z	No. 303	No. 2	No. 10	Miscel- laneous		8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 303 and 300	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel- laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	---	6.9	83.5	9.1	0.5	1935	4.3	10.9	---	1.8	43.3	39.3	0.4
1936	---	8.8	81.3	9.9	1/	1936	5.1	19.9	---	3.2	43.7	27.9	.2
1937	---	3.4	91.5	5.0	.1	1937	4.2	18.7	---	1.9	45.3	29.7	.2
1938	---	6.5	76.1	17.2	.2	1938	3.8	9.9	---	4.9	41.2	37.2	3.0
1939	---	4.9	77.9	13.7	3.5	1939	6.1	15.4	---	4.5	43.5	30.4	.1
1940	---	17.5	64.4	18.1	1/	1940	3.5	10.8	---	2.4	46.3	36.5	.5
1941	---	13.7	61.2	25.0	.1	1941	4.3	13.8	---	1.2	46.5	34.1	.1
1942	---	1.2	53.9	42.1	2.8	1942	.5	1.2	---	.1	33.6	64.2	.4
1943	---	11.0	65.0	16.5	7.5	1943	---	---	---	---	21.8	78.2	1/
1944	---	---	65.3	23.4	11.3	1944	---	1/	---	.1	58.9	40.9	.1
1945	---	---	63.7	21.0	15.3	1945	---	---	---	1/	58.3	41.6	.1
1946	---	---	80.5	12.6	6.9	1946	---	---	---	.2	76.7	23.1	---
1947	---	---	79.0	11.1	9.9	1947	2.5	17.1	---	.8	59.3	20.3	---
1948	2.4	19.3	67.0	11.1	.2	1948	6.1	11.9	7.3	1.6	51.6	20.4	1.1
1949	3.6	24.1	59.3	13.0	---	1949	9.6	4.9	7.5	3.1	49.3	24.7	.9
1950	6.2	53.3	23.7	16.5	.3	1950	9.4	4.6	9.3	3.7	47.7	24.5	.8
1951	5.3	79.8	4.8	10.0	.1	1951	9.7	4.0	9.6	2.9	43.6	30.0	.2
1952	5.4	78.3	3.2	12.8	.3	1952	9.1	2.2	18.6	1.3	41.8	26.3	.7
1953	4.7	79.6	1.0	14.6	.1	1953	10.6	1.5	27.7	.6	36.0	23.4	.2
1954	4.7	82.9	.3	11.8	.3	1954	9.4	---	3/27.0	.8	38.5	24.3	---
1955	4.5	83.0	2/	11.7	.8	1955	8.9	---	3/27.0	.4	40.0	23.4	.3

Year	Sweet cherries							Year	R. S. P. cherries			
	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 303 and 300	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel- laneous		No. 303 and 300	No. 2	No. 10	Miscel- laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	9.3	8.4	---	8.1	44.9	24.7	4.6	1935	---	50.2	47.9	1.9
1936	11.0	9.5	---	9.0	39.5	29.4	1.6	1936	---	52.3	44.8	2.9
1937	9.9	10.9	---	6.8	39.3	33.0	.1	1937	---	40.2	53.5	6.3
1938	10.9	14.6	---	5.8	42.2	26.5	1/	1938	---	48.4	48.9	2.7
1939	12.2	16.3	---	6.4	46.2	18.9	1/	1939	---	63.9	32.8	3.3
1940	8.7	14.5	---	13.6	41.1	21.5	.6	1940	---	57.8	35.6	6.6
1941	7.5	14.0	---	19.3	39.1	19.6	.5	1941	---	43.1	49.3	7.6
1942	1.7	7.8	---	6.7	34.3	46.1	3.4	1942	---	38.6	58.7	2.7
1943	.8	1.8	---	10.2	48.8	16.4	22.0	1943	---	21.3	78.6	.1
1944	.1	---	---	17.8	49.3	19.3	13.5	1944	---	37.7	61.6	.7
1945	---	---	---	20.9	62.3	16.0	.8	1945	---	20.1	78.1	1.8
1946	---	---	---	29.9	57.9	10.0	2.2	1946	---	59.9	39.8	.3
1947	5.8	15.7	---	23.4	42.1	12.4	.6	1947	---	74.5	25.2	.3
1948	11.8	12.3	8.9	18.2	35.3	13.4	.1	1948	0.4	67.5	31.4	.7
1949	15.8	7.1	12.4	16.7	31.5	16.4	.1	1949	1.0	69.6	29.3	.1
1950	15.8	3.9	25.3	20.0	17.0	13.8	4.2	1950	1.9	64.8	32.8	.5
1951	16.6	3.2	32.4	13.5	16.6	16.2	1.5	1951	2.7	61.1	35.2	1.0
1952	15.9	1.5	40.0	10.9	16.5	13.4	1.8	1952	9.7	62.4	27.9	1/
1953	14.1	.4	51.9	3.5	10.9	16.1	3.1	1953	21.5	47.7	30.8	1/
1954	13.6	---	64.3	.6	6.1	14.5	.9	1954	35.9	28.0	36.0	.1
1955	13.3	---	58.1	.3	11.3	16.6	.4	1955	47.5	21.5	30.8	.2

Continued -

Table 2.- Commercial canned fruits: Relative number of cases packed, by major can sizes, United States, specified years - Continued

Year	Peaches						
	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall and No. 300	No. 303	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	2.8	10.4	---	3.2	58.4	25.2	1/
1936	3.1	10.5	---	3.4	62.4	20.1	0.5
1937	3.5	10.3	---	3.3	60.1	21.4	1.4
1938	3.1	9.8	---	3.0	62.2	20.3	1.6
1939	3.7	12.0	---	1.7	67.0	15.1	.5
1940	2.2	9.7	---	2.2	68.4	16.7	.8
1941	2.0	8.3	---	3.1	63.0	22.1	1.5
1942	1.4	.4	---	5.1	56.9	34.4	1.8
1943	.1	2.0	---	1/	55.9	41.8	.2
1944	1/	1/	---	.1	58.0	41.5	.4
1945	---	---	---	.4	67.4	32.1	.1
1946	---	---	---	.7	77.4	21.9	---
1947	1.7	8.6	---	1.0	75.5	10.8	2.4
1948	3.3	6.1	5.5	1.5	69.6	11.1	2.9
1949	5.0	4.9	7.4	1.3	64.0	15.1	2.3
1950	4.9	3.0	6.0	2.0	67.9	14.0	2.2
1951	5.2	4.8	7.8	1.8	65.1	15.1	.2
1952	5.2	2.9	16.2	.8	60.0	14.5	.4
1953	5.6	1.8	21.0	.5	54.8	16.1	.2
1954	5.6	1.2	18.7	.4	58.7	15.4	1/
1955	5.4	---	4/22.3	.3	58.5	13.4	.1

Year	Pears						
	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 303 and 300	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	3.7	6.1	---	9.3	60.9	15.6	4.4
1936	4.3	11.8	---	11.1	55.9	16.5	.4
1937	5.8	12.1	---	13.1	52.0	16.7	.3
1938	7.2	14.6	---	8.2	49.1	17.2	3.7
1939	6.2	12.2	---	9.3	53.2	18.5	.6
1940	4.1	9.7	---	11.2	53.6	20.7	.7
1941	4.6	7.4	---	8.4	56.1	22.1	1.4
1942	1.3	.2	---	9.3	45.7	40.9	2.6
1943	1/	1/	---	1.6	49.0	46.0	3.4
1944	1/	1/	---	.2	50.7	46.7	2.4
1945	---	---	---	.2	77.9	21.8	.1
1946	---	---	---	.3	84.6	14.5	.6
1947	.9	9.0	---	2.9	72.1	14.3	.8
1948	7.9	8.0	11.1	3.0	46.8	20.2	3.0
1949	6.9	6.3	7.9	5.9	54.2	16.2	2.4
1950	11.0	5.0	15.0	4.2	49.0	13.6	2.2
1951	14.1	4.2	17.2	4.4	41.1	17.1	1.9
1952	6.8	2.0	22.4	1.6	46.9	16.8	3.5
1953	9.7	.3	33.0	.4	41.9	13.2	1.5
1954	9.7	---	3/34.3	.2	42.0	13.2	.4
1955	8.9	---	3/36.5	.2	40.2	13.2	1.0

Year	Fruit cocktail						
	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 303	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1945	---	---	---	---	83.6	15.8	0.6
1946	---	---	---	0.3	88.2	11.4	.1
1947	2.8	35.8	---	.3	54.2	6.8	.1
1948	7.4	12.2	26.0	.6	40.8	10.0	3.0
1949	16.3	10.9	8.3	1.9	51.5	9.2	1.9
1950	11.1	12.0	17.1	4.2	42.5	10.9	2.2
1951	14.7	10.7	20.5	3.9	36.8	13.4	1/
1952	15.2	7.0	32.7	2.1	31.8	11.2	---
1953	12.8	5/3.1	38.9	2.3	32.0	10.9	---
1954	13.0	5/2.7	39.2	2.1	31.9	11.1	---
1955	13.0	5/2.3	43.6	2.0	28.9	10.2	---

Year	Purple plums						
	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 303 and 300	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	1.1	4.8	---	0.6	58.9	34.6	---
1936	.7	4.0	---	.9	63.6	30.7	0.1
1937	1.1	6.8	---	.8	55.6	35.6	.1
1938	2.5	4.1	---	4.0	48.8	39.9	.7
1939	.4	2.2	---	6.6	55.5	35.3	---
1940	1.5	6.4	---	1.4	65.0	25.0	.7
1941	.8	2.8	---	.3	57.1	39.0	---
1942	.4	.1	---	7.3	48.6	40.2	3.4
1943	---	.1	---	.3	47.9	36.8	14.9
1944	---	---	---	.1	47.2	34.4	18.3
1945	---	---	---	.1	75.2	24.7	---
1946	---	---	---	.1	79.6	17.4	2.9
1947	---	---	---	2.0	79.2	16.2	2.6
1948	4.4	.3	0.9	1.8	64.1	26.2	2.3
1949	3.2	.4	---	4.8	66.3	20.0	5.3
1950	3.9	.4	1.4	2.7	64.2	24.0	3.4
1951	5.2	.4	11.0	1.7	54.2	24.7	2.8
1952	4.1	---	12.5	1.8	49.5	29.1	3.0
1953	3.9	---	10.9	.9	55.9	23.9	4.5
1954	2.8	---	16.3	.2	52.7	27.0	1.0
1955	5.9	---	10.5	1.6	54.2	26.5	1.3

Continued -

Table 2.- Commercial canned fruits: Relative number of cases packed, by major can sizes, United States, specified years - Continued

Fruits for salad

Year	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 303	No. 2	No. 2½	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1946	---	---	---	---	100.0	---	---
1947	0.6	7.0	---	---	92.4	---	---
1948	7.0	7.9	12.8	0.6	23.7	1.7	46.3
1949	14.9	7.7	33.1	1.2	38.5	1.3	3.3
1950	11.5	5.5	34.3	1.3	42.1	4.3	1.0
1951	14.5	5.8	41.1	.7	34.5	3.4	---
1952	13.2	4.4	47.9	.5	29.3	4.7	---
1953	11.7	2.4	47.9	.5	31.3	6.2	---
1954	13.4	.7	46.6	---	31.0	8.2	.1
1955	14.1	.4	50.8	.1	26.1	8.5	---

Blackberries

Year	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 300 and 303	No. 2	No. 10	Miscel-laneous 6/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	1.3	0.9	---	35.6	61.9	0.3
1936	1.5	1.4	---	28.4	68.2	.5
1937	1.4	1.7	---	27.2	68.9	.8
1938	1.3	.3	---	41.6	55.3	1.5
1939	1.4	.5	---	50.0	41.7	6.4
1940	1.5	.8	---	47.5	45.7	4.5
1941	1.0	.7	---	47.0	44.9	6.4
1942	.1	.1	---	25.7	72.4	1.7
1943	---	---	---	44.0	51.8	4.2
1944	---	---	---	14.2	84.4	1.4
1945	---	---	---	73.7	26.3	---
1946	---	---	---	71.1	27.2	1.7
1947	.2	3.5	---	60.3	27.0	9.0
1948	---	---	---	64.0	16.3	19.7
1949	4.6	.3	13.2	55.9	20.9	5.1
1950	1.2	---	17.4	60.0	19.9	1.5
1951	3.2	.6	24.5	37.1	30.5	4.1
1952	2.7	---	29.5	31.5	31.1	5.2
1953	1.6	---	49.5	17.3	28.8	2.8
1954	1.0	---	66.5	3.9	26.5	2.1
1955	1.5	---	61.2	1.3	32.9	3.1

Black raspberries

Year	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 300 and 303	No. 2	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	0.7	1.2	---	41.6	54.5	2.0
1936	.7	---	---	40.3	54.0	5.0
1937	.3	.3	---	33.4	65.9	.1
1938	4.5	.3	---	53.6	29.5	12.1
1939	1.7	.2	---	31.1	53.0	14.0
1940	2.5	.1	---	40.1	57.1	.2
1941	3.0	.4	---	24.7	57.2	14.7
1942	.2	---	---	21.6	61.1	17.1
1943	---	---	---	15.7	60.8	23.5
1944	---	---	---	52.7	44.0	3.3
1945	---	---	---	25.9	72.1	2.0
1946	---	---	---	52.9	30.5	16.6
1947	---	---	---	46.7	19.4	33.9
1948	7.7	---	35.7	35.0	18.9	2.7
1949	7.4	---	50.4	23.8	15.6	2.8
1950	5.9	---	51.6	16.2	25.2	1.1
1951	5.5	---	66.1	8.6	17.7	2.1
1952	2.1	---	81.1	5.2	11.4	.2
1953	2.8	---	73.9	4.2	18.2	.9
1954	.5	---	75.2	2/	20.9	3.4
1955	2.6	---	83.9	1.3	12.2	---

Red raspberries

Year	8Z Short and Tall	No. 1 Tall	No. 300 and 303	No. 2	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	5.3	7.3	---	62.3	24.1	1.0
1936	7.3	---	---	61.7	24.9	6.1
1937	5.4	4.1	---	58.3	29.6	2.6
1938	10.9	5.0	---	53.7	28.3	2.1
1939	5.9	3.0	---	66.8	21.7	2.6
1940	7.2	2.5	---	57.7	28.1	4.5
1941	7.8	2.8	---	57.3	26.3	5.8
1942	1.3	---	---	65.3	26.1	7.3
1943	---	---	---	64.3	20.2	15.5
1944	---	---	---	65.7	23.6	10.7
1945	---	---	---	92.1	7.7	.2
1946	---	---	---	89.9	8.2	1.9
1947	---	---	---	83.2	5.4	11.4
1948	3.4	---	---	83.6	4.8	8.2
1949	6.6	---	4.5	72.1	1.4	15.4
1950	11.5	---	25.6	56.1	3.9	2.9
1951	10.2	---	32.8	46.1	6.8	4.1
1952	20.2	---	53.7	20.0	6.1	---
1953	13.7	---	57.2	27.0	2.1	---
1954	11.4	---	60.5	2/	1.4	26.7
1955	16.1	---	63.3	1.0	5.5	14.1

Continued -

Table 2.- Commercial canned fruits: Relative number of cases packed, by major can sizes, United States, specified years - Continued

Year beginning	Grapefruit sections					
	8Z Short and Tall	No. 300 and 303	No. 2	No. 3 Cylinder	No. 5	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	7.4	7.7	80.7	---	4.0	0.2
1936	6.5	3.2	85.9	0.2	3.7	.5
1937	8.3	4.3	82.3	.4	3.7	1.0
1938	8.7	2.9	83.5	.9	3.5	.5
1939	10.3	6.2	79.4	1.3	2.7	.1
1940	1.3	.7	90.6	.2	4.1	3.1
1941	1.4	1.4	87.8	6.0	3.4	1/
1942	---	---	99.0	.2	.8	---
1943	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
1944	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
1945	---	---	100.0	---	---	---
1946	---	---	97.9	2.1	---	---
1947	5.7	---	90.3	4.0	---	1/
1948	7.4	---	88.9	3.7	---	---
1949	4.8	---	89.5	3.8	---	1.9
1950	12.9	8.5	73.4	5.2	---	---
1951	3.8	60.7	31.8	3.7	---	---
1952	4.0	76.9	13.8	5.3	---	---
1953	5.0	81.8	7.8	4.8	---	.6
1954	4.0	80.3	8.8	5.6	---	1.3

Year beginning	Grapefruit juice						
	Indv. 5-6 oz.	No. 211 Cylinder	No. 300 and 303	No. 2	No. 3 Cylinder	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1935	---	---	14.1	74.2	---	---	11.7
1936	---	0.6	4.3	70.0	7.7	1.8	15.6
1937	---	3.3	3.0	67.8	13.7	2.1	10.1
1938	---	.8	1.3	53.8	36.6	2.0	5.5
1939	---	1.4	.9	38.7	44.7	1.8	12.5
1940	---	1.4	.4	36.2	57.5	2.5	2.0
1941	---	1.4	.7	34.8	55.2	5.5	2.4
1942	---	.3	.1	31.7	60.0	7.6	.3
1943	---	.2	---	39.6	56.7	3.0	.5
1944	---	---	---	36.4	61.0	2.6	---
1945	---	---	---	36.8	61.6	1.6	---
1946	---	---	---	36.8	62.3	.9	---
1947	5.0	.1	---	16.7	74.5	3.5	.2
1948	7.0	.1	---	28.5	63.9	.5	---
1949	5.8	.2	---	26.9	66.6	.4	.1
1950	7.7	.5	---	23.6	67.5	.6	.1
1951	9.8	.5	---	26.4	62.6	.4	.3
1952	9.0	.6	---	23.0	66.8	.5	.1
1953	10.7	.7	---	23.0	65.0	.4	.2
1954	11.8	.4	---	23.7	63.6	.4	.1

Year beginning	Blended orange and grapefruit juice					
	Indv. 5-6 oz.	No. 211 Cylinder	No. 2	No. 3 Cylinder	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1941	---	0.8	40.8	56.8	0.3	1.3
1942	---	4.4	19.6	53.3	21.8	.9
1943	---	---	51.2	47.1	1.5	.2
1944	---	---	44.4	54.1	1.5	---
1945	---	---	39.1	59.7	.3	.9
1946	---	---	39.3	60.0	.7	1/
1947	2.3	.2	23.4	73.3	.7	.1
1948	4.2	.1	26.5	68.8	.2	.2
1949	4.8	.5	25.5	69.0	.1	.1
1950	4.9	.6	24.3	69.9	.2	.1
1951	2.0	.3	18.6	78.7	.2	.2
1952	3.4	.8	20.1	75.4	.1	.2
1953	2.1	.8	22.3	74.5	.2	.1
1954	3.1	.7	21.3	74.5	.3	.1

Year beginning	Orange juice						
	No. 4Z	Indv. 5-6 oz.	No. 211 Cylinder	No. 2	No. 3 Cylinder	No. 10	Miscel-laneous
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1943	---	---	---	56.7	40.1	2.1	1.1
1944	---	---	---	58.2	39.2	2.5	.1
1945	---	---	---	42.7	56.3	.5	.5
1946	---	---	---	36.7	61.3	.6	1.4
1947	---	5.0	1.0	24.6	68.6	.3	.5
1948	---	12.0	1.5	26.1	60.1	.1	.2
1949	---	14.0	1.1	25.1	59.6	.1	.1
1950	---	11.3	.5	27.0	61.0	.1	.1
1951	---	11.0	.5	20.4	67.8	.2	.1
1952	---	13.7	1.1	22.1	61.7	.1	1.3
1953	---	12.6	.7	24.1	60.3	.1	2.2
1954	11.4	12.7	1.0	20.5	53.9	.2	.3

1/ Less than 0.05.
2/ Included in miscellaneous.
3/ Includes No. 1 Tall.
4/ Includes No. 1 Tall and No. 300.
5/ Includes 48/300.
6/ Includes No. 2½.

Table 3.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1954	1955	July 31 average 1951-55	July 31 1955	July 31 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	60,094	72,758	1/ 17,683	1/ 22,923	1/ 26,104
Apricots	5,404	12,257	4,150	4,890	7,973
Blackberries	14,156	16,539	5,939	4,286	7,694
Blueberries	20,971	21,020	8,053	12,393	6,419
Cherries	90,334	117,289	62,085	84,105	53,925
Grapes	9,411	11,125	6,473	5,907	5,815
Peaches	36,380	50,636	9,909	9,974	15,936
Plums and prunes	4,498	3,754	4,156	4,766	6,431
Raspberries	31,800	33,983	29,398	30,038	27,015
Strawberries	221,446	272,970	144,066	163,194	243,403
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	17,822	21,247	13,652	19,385	24,260
Orange juice 2/	(See below)	(See below)	253,949	313,406	366,184
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	84,172	103,406	135,869
Other fruit	10,674	26,209	24,168	30,083	25,626
Total	522,990	659,787	667,853	809,276	952,654
Citrus juices (Season beginning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	68,558	3/ 70,197	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	382	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,155	3/ 2,510	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	0	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	561	3/ 908	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	908	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	794	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	8,268	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	877	609	---	---	---
Limeade	972	4/ 274	---	---	---

1/ Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.
2/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
3/ Florida pack only.
4/ Florida pack through June 30, 1956

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Canners' Association.

Table 4.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1954	1955 1/	June 1 1955	June 1 1956	July 1 1955	July 1 1956
	1,000 cases 24/2 1/2	1,000 cases 24/2 1/2	1,000 cases 24/2 1/2	1,000 cases 24/2 1/2	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:						
Apples	4,333	3,300	1,466	1,435	449	446
Applesauce	9,378	8,284	2,798	2,403	1,332	1,305
Apricots	2,796	5,919	225	1,222	451	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,254	3,453	172	384	335	531
Cherries, sweet	953	1,377	270	415	246	n.a.
Citrus segments	4,177	3,779	1,944	1,595	2/ 511	2/ 447
Cranberries	2,961	3,111	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	9,994	10,873	1,446	1,791	1,696	n.a.
Peaches	18,481	22,538	1,046	2,239	2,557	n.a.
Pears	7,775	8,345	1,587	1,729	1,146	n.a.
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,048	1,881
Plums and prunes	1,706	1,698	4/ 501	4/ 525	415	n.a.

Commodity	Pack			Stocks			
		Florida 5/		Canners		Distributors	
	Total 1954	1954	1955	August 6, 1955	August 4, 1956	July 1, 1955	July 1 1956
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:							
Apple	4,072	---	6/ 3,355	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,092	4,994	5,256	803	798	507	495
Grapefruit	11,377	10,784	12,793	2,451	2,233	1,034	1,042
Orange	18,119	16,518	15,503	2,069	2,210	1,453	1,303
Pineapple	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,121	1,065
Tangerine and tangerine blends	429	429	556	158	115	n.a.	n.a.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Grapefruit segments only.

3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.

4/ Northwest canned purple plums only.

5/ Data not available on 1955-56 California pack.

6/ Total U. S. pack.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 5.- Production and utilization of principal fruits, crops of 1954 and 1955

Commodity and crop year	Total production	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)					
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other Processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples										
1954	111,765	111,465	3,051	108,414	69,928	19,334	3,731	2,201	---	2/ 13,220
1955	106,234	103,407	2,511	100,896	68,531	15,958	3,955	1,962	---	2/ 10,490
Peaches										
1954	62,076	60,946	2,518	58,428	31,034	23,597	2,661	1,081	---	3/ 55
1955	51,827	50,583	881	49,702	19,776	26,643	1,896	1,368	---	3/ 19
Pears										
1954	29,536	29,536	1,222	28,314	4/ 11,419	15,758	800	---	---	3/ 337
1955	29,622	29,562	743	28,819	4/ 11,470	16,531	835	---	---	3/ 163
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots										
1954	159,900	159,900	2,740	157,160	27,090	5/ 91,470	36,600	2,000	---	---
1955	281,400	278,200	2,640	275,560	33,660	5/ 157,900	79,000	5,000	---	---
Cherries										
1954	204,230	204,230	6,580	197,650	44,025	3/ 68,950	---	43,730	---	6/ 40,945
1955	262,610	260,410	7,025	253,385	50,621	3/ 102,497	---	58,789	---	6/ 41,478
Grapes										
1954	2,562,900	---	14,081	2,548,819	536,989	28,400	673,300	---	1,310,130	---
1955	3,237,350	---	12,090	3,225,260	587,415	33,100	896,000	---	1,708,745	---
Olives										
1954	50,000	---	200	49,800	700	29,400	---	---	11,500	8,200
1955	39,000	---	200	38,800	300	25,800	---	---	7,200	5,500
Plums										
1954	77,300	73,300	580	72,720	67,435	5/ 5,285	---	---	---	---
1955	91,200	89,200	560	88,640	83,200	5/ 5,440	---	---	---	---
Prunes										
1954	517,800	506,550	3,830	502,720	3/ 27,330	5/ 27,340	445,650	2,400	---	---
1955	426,800	423,000	3,890	419,110	49,100	5/ 27,310	341,400	1,300	---	---

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1/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.
2/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.
3/ Includes fruit used for jam and jelly, crushed for spirits, and so forth.
4/ For some States includes some quantities canned or otherwise processed.
5/ Includes some frozen and otherwise processed. 6/ Mostly brined.

Table 6.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1945-54 annual 1955 and indicated 1956 1/

State and area	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	State and area	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	862	1,230	810	Minnesota	197	323	256
New Hampshire	890	1,540	760	Iowa	174	200	61
Vermont	782	1,100	630	Missouri	1,125	520	627
Massachusetts	2,276	2,940	1,600	Nebraska	68	39	36
Rhode Island	160	180	110	Kansas	352	2/ 230	100
Connecticut	1,191	1,530	1,120	N. Central	17,293	15,172	18,560
New York	14,761	19,700	12,500				
New Jersey	2,433	3,000	2,800	Kentucky	321	60	377
Pennsylvania	5,945	6,500	4,000	Tennessee	353	64	420
N. Atlantic	29,300	37,720	24,330	Arkansas	464	35	673
				S. Central	1,138	159	1,470
Delaware	336	270	230				
Maryland	1,134	1,137	900	Total Central	18,432	15,331	20,030
Virginia	8.965	5,500	9,300				
West Virginia	3,832	4,346	3,200	Montana	134	100	40
North Carolina	1,239	40	1,400	Idaho	1,583	2/ 1,630	1,450
S. Atlantic	15,506	11,293	15,030	Colorado	1,273	2/ 1,210	1,470
				New Mexico	586	620	680
Total Eastern	44,806	49,013	39,360	Utah	416	440	343
				Washington	27,523	26,100	17,100
Ohio	2,823	2,700	2,100	Oregon	2,655	2,350	1,620
Indiana	1,372	850	1,750	California	8,514	9,440	8,360
Illinois	3,002	1,430	2,400	Western	42,683	41,890	31,063
Michigan	7,108	7,500	10,000				
Wisconsin	1,072	1,380	1,230	35 States	105,920	106,234	90,453

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1955, Kansas, 12; Idaho, 90; Colorado, 75.

Table 7.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1945-54 annual 1954 and 1955 and preliminary 1956

State	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	553,800	590,000	546,000	520,000
New Jersey	85,000	87,000	90,000	70,000
Wisconsin	199,200	250,000	315,000	280,000
Washington	46,480	61,500	47,500	55,000
Oregon	18,640	30,000	27,300	32,000
5 States	903,120	1,018,500	1,025,800	957,000

Table 8.- Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel and average auction price per box, Chicago, July-August, 1955 and 1956

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2 1/2 inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel						California Gravenstein per box	
	Transparent		Duchess		Wealthy			
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Week ended								
July 6	5.25	2.90	---	---	---	---	---	---
13	4.25	3.00	---	3.75	4.25	---	---	---
20	---	2.75	---	3.50	4.00	---	---	---
27	---	---	3.00	2.75	---	---	3.30	---
August 3	---	---	1.90	2.75	2.85	---	3.53	---
10	---	---	---	---	2.35	3.00	3.45	---

Auction prices from the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter. Where prices were not available for 2 1/2 inch minimum size, quotations are inserted for apples of 2 inch or 2 1/4 inch minimum size. Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.

Table 9.- Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, Average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	193,100	253,000	182,000	---	---	---
Washington	16,820	21,000	8,600	---	---	---
Utah	5,430	7,400	2,700	---	---	---
3 States	215,350	281,400	193,300	---	---	---
Figs, California						
Dried	2/29,780	2/ 25,400	---	83	86	92
Not Dried	12,900	12,000	---			
Olives						
California	45,200	39,000	---	54	44	71
Avocados						
Florida	5,830	3/ 14,300	---	60	52	62

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried. 3/ Includes 700 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 10.- Cherries: Production, by varieties, 12 States, average 1945-54 annual 1955, and preliminary 1956 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956	Average 1945-54	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	3,590	6,600	1,700	19,420	31,200	15,200	23,010	37,800	16,900
Pennsylvania	1,090	1,300	300	7,260	13,000	6,500	8,350	14,300	6,800
Ohio	348	310	240	1,780	1,800	1,500	2,128	2,110	1,740
Michigan	6,370	7,500	9,200	62,450	71,000	55,000	68,820	78,500	64,200
Wisconsin	---	---	---	14,120	21,700	14,000	14,120	21,700	14,000
Montana	1,067	1,500	70	288	520	130	1,355	2,020	200
Idaho	2,809	3,700	600	564	1,400	990	3,373	5,100	1,590
Colorado	578	580	550	2,350	1,200	2,000	2,928	1,780	2,550
Utah	3,574	3,100	1,700	2,330	1,500	2,700	5,904	4,600	4,400
Washington	23,720	2/23,500	4,000	2,800	2,400	1,600	26,520	25,900	5,600
Oregon	21,740	31,000	13,500	2,610	3,800	3,000	24,350	34,800	16,500
California	30,800	34,000	36,600	---	---	---	30,800	34,000	36,600
12 States	95,686	113,090	68,460	115,972	149,520	102,620	211,658	262,610	171,080

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows, (tons): Idaho, 200 (sweet) and Washington, 1,000 (sweet). 2/ Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 11.- Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August, 1955 and 1956

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:						
May 11	7.14	5.08	---	3.29	---	6.25
18	5.45	3.58	7.22	3.22	---	4.94
25	5.26	---	4.43	3.29	5.94	4.40
June 1	---	---	3.19	4.60	4.86	5.02
8	---	---	3.47	3.54	3.92	3.69
	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
California:						
May 25	5.54	4.57	---	---	---	---
June 1	6.99	7.28	---	---	---	---
8	6.09	6.76	5.68	---	---	---
15	5.93	5.86	5.44	5.04	5.13	4.01
22	6.09	5.92	5.29	5.18	4.19	4.51
29	6.73	5.96	5.59	4.43	4.61	4.16
July 6	4.81	6.49	4.72	6.43	3.47	4.51
Northwestern:						
June 22	---	5.08	---	5.27	---	---
29	---	4.86	---	5.81	---	4.79
July 6	5.23	6.02	4.32	6.94	---	---
13	3.81	6.27	2.94	6.84	---	4.50
20	3.90	7.66	3.28	7.04	2.71	4.96
27	5.23	7.86	4.93	7.48	---	4.79
August 3	4.95	---	4.07	7.85	---	3.55
10	4.42	---	3.39	---	---	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 12.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 1/

State	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	State and variety	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	63,160	88,500	99,000	Arkansas	8,510	2,900	10,600
New Jersey	1,360	1,500	1,400	Arizona	1,960	4,500	5,500
Pennsylvania	17,900	24,000	24,800	Washington	26,210	48,600	26,000
Ohio	12,860	17,000	8,500	Oregon	1,160	900	800
Indiana	1,270	800	1,300	California			
Illinois	2,060	1,300	1,400	grapes			
Michigan	32,890	23,500	57,000	Wine	591,700	601,000	612,000
Iowa	2,230	1,500	1,000	Table	577,200	709,000	551,000
Missouri	3,830	2,500	3,300	Raisin	1,553,300	1,706,000	1,600,000
Kansas	1,300	500	200	Dried 2/	231,750	224,000	---
Virginia	1,035	450	350	Not dried	626,300	810,000	---
West Virginia	710	3/	3/				
North Carolina	2,700	1,100	1,300	California, all	2,722,200	3,016,000	2,763,000
Georgia	1,830	1,000	1,300				
South Carolina	1,240	800	1,300	United States	2,906,415	3,237,350	3,008,050

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

Table 13.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1955 and 1956

Market and week ended		Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:							
June	15	---	---	---	---	---	---
	22	12.64	7.85	---	---	---	---
	29	7.70	5.52	---	---	---	---
July	6	6.73	5.40	---	---	---	---
	13	5.34	5.35	4.03	3.76	6.17	6.06
	20	4.81	4.99	3.99	3.50	5.92	5.65
	27	4.22	5.01	---	---	5.00	7.40
August	3	4.25	4.58	3.75	2.97	6.89	5.34
	10	5.12	4.03	3.20	2.66	6.22	4.37
Chicago:							
June	15	---	7.70	---	---	---	---
	22	11.85	6.90	---	---	---	---
	29	7.34	4.61	---	---	---	---
July	6	6.05	5.09	---	---	---	---
	13	5.07	4.66	3.95	---	6.31	6.64
	20	4.13	4.65	4.13	---	6.60	---
	27	4.10	4.36	---	2.50	5.00	7.32
August	3	4.07	3.46	2.86	2.85	7.25	5.48
	10	3.65	2.88	2.75	2.96	5.85	3.85

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 14.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 1/

Division	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Pacific Coast	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	81	60	2/ 50				
				Washington			
Mid-Atlantic	666	840	515	Bartlett	4,630	4,600	2,800
				Other	1,716	1,850	1,420
E.N. Central	1,186	1,120	1,510				
				Total	6,346	6,450	4,220
W.N. Central	220	50	45	Oregon			
				Bartlett	2,118	2,700	2,400
S. Atlantic	686	68	224	Other	3,333	3,350	3,800
E.S. Central	547	20	330	Total	5,451	6,050	6,200
				California			
W.S. Central	586	45	355	Bartlett	12,251	12,876	14,543
				Other	1,762	1,583	1,833
Mountain	448	460	650				
				Total	14,014	14,459	16,376
Pacific	25,811	2/26,959	26,796				
				Total Bartlett	18,999	20,176	19,743
Total	30,230	29,622	30,475	Total Other	6,811	6,783	7,053

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 15.- Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, at New York and Chicago, July and August, 1955 and 1956

Week ended	New York		Chicago	
	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July				
6	---	---	---	---
13	6.57	3.45	7.66	5.84
20	7.29	7.38	5.61	6.04
27	5.03	5.98	4.92	5.54
August				
3	4.70	5.06	4.86	4.97
10	5.32	4.55	5.27	4.59

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 16.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1945-54, annual 1954 and 1955 and indicated 1956 1/

Crop and State	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	5,680	6,300	5,200	5,000
California	78,400	2/ 71,000	2/ 86,000	98,000
Prunes:				
Idaho	22,650	12,700	22,200	21,000
Washington				
Eastern	15,700	12,300	21,000	10,000
Western	4,450	2,800	3,500	2,900
All	20,150	15,100	24,500	12,900
Oregon				
Eastern	13,190	1,500	15,600	3/
Western	47,030	41,000	37,000	32,400
All	60,220	42,500	52,600	32,400
		Dry basis 4/		
California	175,900	179,000	131,000	180,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1954-Prunes, California, 4,500 (dry basis): 1955-Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Oregon, 700. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1954-Plums, California, 4,000; 1955-Plums, California 2,000. 3/ Less than 50 tons. 4/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 17.- Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1955 and 1956

Market and week ended	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June 1	9.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	5.50	5.51	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	4.99	4.03	---	6.40	---	5.29	---	---	---	---
22	4.54	3.37	6.1[illegible]	5.18	4.59	4.15	---	---	---	---
29	3.82	2.74	5.5[illegible]	3.72	3.63	2.74	---	3.60	---	---
July 6	3.58	2.79	4.9[illegible]	3.73	3.82	3.13	5.26	5.23	---	---
13	3.70	3.25	4.7[illegible]	3.62	4.14	3.44	5.90	4.84	4.23	3.83
20	---	---	4.52	3.50	3.65	2.75	4.91	3.83	3.25	2.82
27	---	---	4.89	3.42	---	---	4.56	3.10	2.84	2.67
August 3	---	---	4.63	3.21	---	---	3.20	2.80	2.00	1.89
10	---	---	4.59	2.20	---	---	---	---	2.15	2.39
Chicago:										
June 1	7.48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
8	5.05	4.56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15	4.47	3.93	6.96	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
22	3.99	3.20	6.04	4.46	3.57	3.65	---	---	---	---
29	3.55	2.69	4.87	3.77	3.54	3.32	---	---	---	---
July 6	---	---	4.56	3.58	4.11	3.04	5.16	5.93	---	---
13	---	---	4.62	3.67	3.83	2.89	5.25	3.95	4.13	3.36
20	----	---	4.13	3.69	---	2.80	3.52	4.23	3.07	2.87
27	----	---	4.19	3.46	---	2.17	4.91	2.91	2.27	2.35
August 3	---	---	4.84	3.07	---	---	4.40	---	2.42	2.18
10	---	---	2.57	1.53	---	---	---	---	---	----

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 18.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956 1/

Division	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Division	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	233	291	267	Pacific	34,663	36,502	38,610
Middle Atlantic	5,246	6,000	5,040				
E. N. Central	6,539	3,550	5,310				
W. N. Central	719	339	385	Total	66,989	51,827	65,686
S. Atlantic	11,454	2/ 1,840	9,182				
E. S. Central	2,092	20	1,498	California			
W. S. Central	3,189	45	2,871	Cling-			
Mountain	2,854	2/ 3,240	2,523	stone 3/	21,402	22,585	24,794
				Freestone	11,022	11,417	11,876

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: (1,000 bushels): 1955-Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1955-Virginia, 30 Colorado, 85. 3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 19.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956 1/

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts, and walnuts		
	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956		Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	1,127	175	975	Almonds			
South Carolina	1,707	100	1,950	California	39,330	38,300	48,000
Georgia	17,816	5,000	25,000				
Florida	2,999	5,450	3,000	Filberts			
Alabama	7,633	4,000	13,000	Oregon	6,990	7,400	3,000
Mississippi	3,993	5,000	6,750	Washington	847	310	150
Arkansas	2,224	3,975	3,800	2 States	7,837	7,710	3,150
Louisiana	6,667	12,500	6,150				
Oklahoma	9,605	16,500	9,000	Walnuts			
Texas	15,283	19,000	13,400	English			
New Mexico	2/ 1,242	1,730	1,915	California	65,190	72,000	73,000
Total	68,899	73,430	84,940	Oregon	7,480	5,400	2,000
Improved variety 3/	32,326	21,200	47,015	2 States	72,670	77,400	75,000
Wild or seedling	36,573	52,230	37,925	Total tree nuts	188,736	196,840	211,090

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows: Walnuts, Oregon 300 tons. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 20.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1944-53, annual 1953, 1954, and indicated 1955; condition on August 1, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition August 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges							
California,							
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	16,419	14,460	15,340	15,000	75	68	75
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	23,000	75	78	73
Total or average	44,479	32,400	39,140	38,000	75	74	74
Florida							
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	48,700	72	69	72
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,300	70	68	72
Total or average	63,090	91,300	88,400	90,800	71	69	72
Texas							
Early and midseason 2/	1,882	675	1,100	1,150	3/ 51	59	71
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450	3/ 50	54	66
Total or average	2,946	900	1,500	1,600	54	58	70
Arizona							
Navels and miscellaneous 2/	518	550	510	420	71	71	76
Valencias	505	620	620	700	72	76	82
Total or average	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,120	71	74	79
Louisiana 2/	257	100	175	215	59	74	72
Total, 5 States:							
Early and midseason 4/	53,807	65,985	69,125	68,285	---	---	---
Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	63,450	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States 5/	111,796	125,870	130,345	131,735	73	72	73
Tangerines							
Florida	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600	64	62	67
All oranges and tangerines: 5 States 5/	116,346	130,870	135,445	136,335	---	---	---
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	20,700	67	70	67
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,800	62	66	63
Total or average	31,440	42,000	34,800	38,500	64	68	65
Texas	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200	46	44	68
Arizona	3,119	2,670	2,400	2,300	72	72	81
California							
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900	80	85	78
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,500	77	79	75
Total or average	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,400	78	81	76
4 States 5/	49,262	48,370	42,170	45,400	58	60	68
Lemons							
California 5/	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,000	74	80	69
Limes							
Florida 5/ 6/	248	370	380	400	71	80	80

1/ Related to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about Apr. 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ In California and Arizona, navels and miscellaneous. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States; oranges, incl. tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ July 1 forecast of 1956 crop Florida limes, 380.

Table 21.- Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1955 and 1956 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1955			1956			1955	1956
	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Total	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 2	7,361	45,071	52,432	8,750	41,115	49,865	8,632	8,462
Week ended:								
June 9	1,358	683	2,041	1,279	787	2,066	516	672
16	1,356	557	1,913	1,299	579	1,878	543	657
23	1,386	464	1,850	1,134	419	1,553	628	667
30	1,403	271	1,674	1,124	212	1,336	559	539
July 7	1,197	215	1,412	950	102	1,052	611	405
14	1,418	211	1,629	1,052	n.a.	1,052	649	378
21	1,379	155	1,534	1,060	n.a.	1,060	518	351
28	1,350	100	1,450	965	n.a.	965	479	281
August 4	1,206	56	1,262	988	n.a.	988	507	253
Season through August 4	19,414	47,783	67,197	18,601	43,214	61,815	13,642	12,665

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.
n.a. means "not available."

Table 22.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August, 1955 and 1956 1/

Period	1955				1956			
	Calif. Ariz.	Tex.	Fla.	Total	Calif. Ariz.	Tex.	Fla.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 2	2,906	2,333	34,025	39,264	2,884	2,026	34,618	39,528
Week ended:								
June 9	148	---	453	601	199	---	291	490
16	127	---	313	440	179	---	192	371
23	195	---	277	472	158	---	141	299
30	129	---	187	316	153	---	86	239
July 7	120	---	136	256	114	---	45	159
14	161	---	105	266	130	---	n.a.	130
21	160	---	79	239	131	---	n.a.	131
28	147	---	55	202	61	---	n.a.	61
August 4	105	---	34	139	64	---	n.a.	64
Season through August 4	4,198	2,333	35,664	42,195	4,073	2,026	35,373	41,472

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.
n.a. means "not available."

Table 23.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August, 1955 and 1956

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June	3.07	3.77	5.01	5.98	---	---	3.86	5.09	3.36	4.69
July	2.90	3.07	5.42	6.21	2.90	3.30	4.32	4.66	3.65	3.28
Week ended:										
July 27	3.33	2.87	5.97	5.76	3.18	3.15	4.53	3.62	3.62	2.85
August 3	2.73	3.24	5.39	6.11	2.42	3.43	4.24	7.55	3.31	3.04
10	2.71	3.25	6.14	6.46	3.28	3.28	4.18	4.11	4.35	3.79
Chicago:										
June	2.95	3.80	4.60	5.67	---	---	3.88	4.44	3.93	4.54
July	2.94	3.21	5.47	5.54	2.99	3.09	3.72	---	3.83	3.22
Week ended:										
July 27	2.85	3.28	4.83	4.74	2.83	2.86	---	---	3.66	2.87
August 3	2.53	3.07	---	---	2.72	3.43	---	---	4.10	3.05
10	2.56	3.44	---	5.31	2.54	3.08	---	---	3.65	3.60

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 24.- Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August, 1955 and 1956

Commodity	1955			Week ended Aug. 13	1956			Week ended Aug. 11
	May	June	July		May	June	July	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous:								
Apples	1,865	810	360	27	2,035	639	265	14
Apricots	1	375	573	54	15	292	312	1
Cherries	107	909	1,376	94	191	859	205	2
Grapes	2	439	2,219	759	8	863	2,100	652
Nectarines	---	142	305	59	---	90	286	44
Peaches	---	156	2,575	790	39	1,163	3,396	711
Pears	95	10	820	373	112	19	724	387
Plums and fresh prunes	23	1,368	1,718	268	85	1,643	1,695	372
Strawberries	805	366	302	40	935	815	538	69
Mixed deciduous	13	120	229	62	16	92	137	72
Total deciduous	2,911	4,695	10,477	2,526	3,436	6,475	9,658	2,324
Citrus								
Grapefruit	1,924	1,280	703	123	2,153	1,033	487	44
Lemons	1,857	2,144	2,122	489	1,990	2,492	1,200	268
Oranges and satsumas	5,399	6,134	5,129	880	7,308	5,544	3,590	626
Mixed citrus	722	463	318	54	776	399	306	54
Total citrus	9,902	10,021	8,272	1,546	12,227	9,468	5,583	992
Grand total	12,813	14,716	18,749	4,072	15,663	15,943	15,241	3,316

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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